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APPALACHIAN NURSERIES

W. J. BILLERBECK

L. F. BILLERBECK

P. O. BOX 87
FAIRVIEW AVENUE
WAYNESBORO, PENNA.

LINERS
FOR SPRING 1963



PHONES

Area Code 717

Nurseries 762-4733

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National Agricultural Library
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PRICES are FOB Waynesboro, Penna. Delivery by our truck direct to your establishment, at very reasonable rates, or you can pick up the stock with your own truck. We make no shipments by common carriers because packing costs and transportation charges are entirely out of proportion.

RATES AND QUANTITY DISCOUNTS: Prices shown are "per 100", but apply to flatfulls. 50-2" banded plants are a flatfull, and 100 rates apply; likewise 24-3" banded plants, or 20-3" clay pots, or 11-4" clay pots, in each case make a flatfull, and the 100 rates apply. To illustrate, 50 Abielias in 2" bands are a flatfull, and 100 rate applies; but, 11 Magnolias in 4" pots are a flatfull, and are sold at 100 rate for the 11 plants. 300 or more plants of a single variety are sold at 5% off the 100 rate quoted; 1000 or more plants of a single variety are sold at 10% off the 100 rate.

TERMS

1. 2% 10 days; net 30 days if you have established credit previously with us. If you have not previously had an account with us, and wish to open one, give us a couple of references: — preferably a bank and a wholesale nurseryman with whom you do business.
2. You don't need cash to buy from us. — That is, not now. All you need is a \$5. bill and either open an account with us (as outlined above in 1) or pay our driver when the stock is delivered. If your order is \$100. or less, please pay the driver. Cost of bookkeeping goes up. Our driver is bonded, and is authorized to receipt your invoices.
3. If you wish to do considerable planting and need your working capital to operate your business, we likely can help. Tell us your story, and we shall try to work out something for you.
4. Special Discount for Early Orders with Payment in Advance. On orders with cash in full attached
RECEIVED BY US BEFORE THE END OF:

February, take 4% discount

March, take 3% discount

April, take 2% discount

Estimate the delivery charge (from back pages of this catalog) and add it to your order, and take the discount on it too. Acknowledgment will be sent you at once, and if you forward too much money, the overage will be refunded.

5. HAVE PLANTS; CAN FINANCE.

OUR TRUCK DELIVERY SERVICE: Because present day packing and transportation costs are much too high, we make deliveries with our own trucks. The trucks are equipped with special bodies, and the plants are delivered in flats; thus there is no packing charge. Deliveries are made statewide to the following: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia and West Virginia. We will deliver anywhere we can accumulate orders for a full minimum load. Deliveries will be made of lots of any quantities in the areas and states mentioned above.

DELIVERY CHARGES: See pages 31 to 34.



Many Appalachian Extras Come For Free

1. THIS CATALOG -

Would it occur to you to use this catalog as a reference and guide book? Maybe not, but you can use it, not only for dependable help in selecting what you want in that lovely big order you are sending us, but also for a lot of information you might otherwise need to dig out the hard way. We will explain in a trice.

Like, for instance, one of your good customers decides to screen off a junk car lot (or similar blister) in the next block. You decide that he has too much lawn anyway, so you propose a deep shrub border. He likes the idea and tells you to go ahead.

To do the job so both you and he can be proud, you need several important bits of information. You'll want clumps of tall growing shrubs in the back; medium types in front of them, with still lower forms toward the front. Might look a bit silly if you planted *Cotinus* (tall, - 15 to 18 ft.) in front of *Hypericum* *hidcote* (dwarf - 2') unless of course the guy owns a helicopter and can look at the stuff from overhead.

To add a little garnishment you might wish to select for blooming time. Many shrubs bloom in the spring, and but few in hot summer and fall. Your customer will be delighted with blooms in the sparse periods.

Then you might need to know a smattering about soil pH. That means the degree of sourness or sweetness. Some shrubs require sweet; others sour soil, and if your customer has average (pH 6.0 to 7.5) soil, will a given selected shrub do well in it? Shrubs are like the fair sex. Many are careless in their demands, while others are very fastidious. Take a shrub like the *Oakleaf Hydrangea*. It will do well in either quite sour (acid) soil or in quite sweet (alkaline) soil. *Enkianthus* on the other hand, dies quickly in even neutral soil. It demands a loose, sour growing medium.

You may know your business, but it's quite difficult to keep all of these fine details on the tip of your memory. That's where Papa Appalachian's catalog might become a "Handbook" of information. Take a look--Here is part of a description, just to illustrate; -- *Lonicera compacta nana* (Clavey's compact Dwarf Honeysuckle. 3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Yellow, May, Red berries.

That gives you the horticultural name; the common name; the ultimate growing height, and tells you that it will tolerate a great range, from moderately sour to moderately sweet soil. It tells you too that this variety blooms in May, and the red berries are outstanding. Please agree that this is quite some lot of data in a very few words. True, you may not need detailed information for the next twenty landscape jobs you do, but when you do need it, here it is at a glance to save you a half hour of hunting. That's just another of Appalachian's free services. It is our wish



to make our catalog as complete and factual as possible, and any suggestions and criticisms will be tolerated.

2. TEST DATA -

Like the original Doubting Thomas, we're from Missouri. We want to know why for everything. Some bird comes up with a new fertilizer. He tells his story to an advertising executive who doesn't know his fertilizer from a hole in the ground. But the ad-man is full of adjectives. The story sounds convincing, and we want to find out if it is true. So we order a little and follow directions to the letter. If it does a job better than what we are using, we buy more and run another test. Then, after a second, or even a third try, a report is written up in our catalog, and later made a part of one of our Service Bulletins. Tests are made of new spray materials, soil substitutes, fertilizers, mulches, new plant varieties, and for that matter, almost anything related to the business of operating a nursery. All of this testing and reporting is not done for the pleasure of it. Instead, the motive is purely selfish. We do it so we can tell you how we think you can do a better job with the plants you buy from us. Maybe you'll buy some more. Also it does result in another of Appalachian's important free services.

3. DELIVERY SERVICE - SQUAWKS

We won't go into our song and dance here about the wonders of our delivery service. It isn't "for free" anyway, so it doesn't rightly belong in this portion of our dittie. However, there are some important free services connected with it. Therefore this seeming misplacement.

One of the really nice things about our delivery service is that you see the plants before you accept them. That way there are no squawks. Keeps customer relation in first class shape. Then, our vans go right to your door, direct from our nurseries. The stock is always in such nice shape. The plants are in the bands or pots in which they were grown, so there are no packing charges. 'Mighty sweet service, indeed.

4. FINANCES -

Maybe you'd like to make a sizeable planting, but need your cash in hand for working capital. If you own the real estate where the planting is to be done, and have a reasonable reputation for paying your bills, write us. Likely we can help. Do you know any other nursery that can offer you such service?

WHEN ORDERING -

1. Please give us your telephone area code and number.
2. Tell us exactly where you are located. A little sketch, showing route numbers helps a lot.
3. Our driver will call ahead if he is forced to arrive late at night. He works on an hourly basis and a bonus. Please see that he gets unloaded.

Thank you.



MULCHES

If you've delved deeply into the matter of mulches you have read many opinions and discourses about different kinds of hulls, salvage, etc. for mulches. This guy sells peanut hulls. That one has bark, or maybe ground up stalks of some kind. You name it! But, each one has photos and photostatic copies of letters to prove that his material is the best ever put on the market.

We have believed all along that a "right" mulch could be a big help in bed and container growing of plants, particularly container plants. The mulch would act as a moisture "buffer" and prevent much evaporation. Also, the right mulch could reduce weed population considerably.

In the summer of '61 we transferred from plant-bands to gallon containers some 2000 plants. Five different mulches were selected for trial. These were: 1. Pine Bark Chips; 2. Cocoa Hulls; 3. European Peat Moss; 4. Ground Sorghum Cane; 5. Coarse Fresh Sawdust.

The containers were weeded four times during the summer and fall of '62. European Peat Moss and Cocoa Hull mulch had a high weed population at each weeding. Sorghum Cane and Pine Bark about one half as many weeds. Fresh sawdust did not average one weed to the can for the entire season. Most of the containers with sawdust mulch had no weeds at all. The planting medium was peat-perlite as described in our Service Bulletin No. 2 (free for the asking) and the fertilizing was done with Peter's 21-7-7 (Robert B. Peters Co., 2833 Pennsylvania Street, Allentown, Penna.) Mulch was applied about $\frac{3}{4}$ " in depth in all cases, and applied immediately after planting was done. The test might well have been extended to include Pine Needles, Wood Chips, Tan Bark and possibly other materials. But sawdust can usually be had almost anywhere for only the cost of hauling. Planing Mill Chips are available in many areas, and probably would be as satisfactory. Tan Bark is in limited supply and available in only certain regions at reasonable prices. Pine Needles, likewise, can be had only here and there.

We could see no difference in the growth of the plants. All did equally well regardless of the type of mulch used. To summarize, it is a pleasure to report that fresh (new) coarse sawdust proved cheapest and best.

There are a couple of precautions to take. Don't permit the sawdust to become incorporated into the soil. Secondly, it is well to remove the sawdust when selling a container plant so the customer does not work it into his planting soil. If the sawdust is used on outside beds it should be raked off when the plants are dug. Even a small quantity, worked into the soil can be a nitrogen robber.



Banded Shrubs and Evergreens

For 1963 Shipment

2" BANDS EXCEPT AS NOTED

Shipments will begin about May 1st to 10th.
see "Delivery - Time and Place" pages 31 to 34.

RATES: Prices are "per 100"; 50 or more 2" banded plants at the 100 rate; 24 (a flatfull) or more 3" banded plants at the 100 rate; 300 or more of a single variety at 5% off prices quoted; 1000 or more of a single variety at 10% off prices quoted. Minimum orders, 50 2", or 24 3" banded plants of a variety.

[Please Note: In the descriptive information, first is given the horticultural name, next the common name and ultimate growth (height) of the variety. Next the pH (sweetness or sourness) of soil preferred by the variety.]

ABELIA grandiflora (Glossy Abelia. 4 to 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5.
An excellent shrub which will grow in most soils. $\frac{3}{4}$ " blooms in clusters from midsummer to frost. Hardy in most of Pennsylvania, Ohio and along coast to Boston. 10.00

ACANTHOPANAX sieboldianus (Five-leaved Acanthopanax. 9') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A very hardy shrub valued chiefly for its foliage which remains on the plant long into the fall. Grows well in sun or shade and withstands city growing conditions. ----- 10.00

ACER ginnala (Amur Maple) (3" and 4" pots. Page 27.)

AUGUSTINE Ascending Elm (3" pots. See page 29.)

AZALEAS (See pages 21 to 25.)

BERBERIS juliana (Wintergreen Barberry 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Evergreen. Very thorny leaves and thorny twigs of dense habit. In great demand as a foundation shrub. Small yellow blooms in May followed by black berries in fall. ----- 15.00

BERBERIS mentorensis (Mentor Barberry. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Upright type with dark green foliage and excellent fall color. Very drought resistant. Dark red berries. -- 12.00

BERBERIS thunbergi atropurpurea (Red-leaf Japanese Barberry. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. These plants are certified true, and this variety is not the Barberry which carries wheat smut spores over winter. Excellent as a hedge or for specimen planting against any but red painted buildings. Bright red berries. ----- 6.50

BERBERIS thunbergi 'Redbird' (Pat. #1968) (New 'Redbird' Redleaf Barberry) pH 6.0 to 7.5. This we have on license from Willis Nursery of Ottawa, Kans. A new and better redleaf barberry which in full sun holds its bright red color throughout the summer. Many branches dense foliage. Round medium sized leaves throughout the plant. No state restrictions. Is not a host plant for Black Stem Rust of wheat. ----- 25.00

BIOTA aurea nana (Thuja orientalis. Beckmann's Golden Arborvitae. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Bright golden yellow foliage; compact, conical growth. Limited quantity. --- 17.50

BUXUS microphylla compacta Kingsville (1') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Originated by Henry Hohman nurseries of Kingsville, Md. A very dwarf compact plant, much hardier than American Boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*) and very fine for low hedge or border. Because it is so very slow growing, the one year plants are small, but they are rugged and thrifty. ----- 12.50



- BUXUS microphylla koreana** (Korean Boxwood. 4') pH 6.0 to 8.0. Hardest of the known forms of Boxwood. Will grow in partially acid or sweet soils but prefers mulch in summer. ----- 12.50
- BUXUS sempervirens** (American Boxwood. 12') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Likes good soil well drained. The American Boxwood is hardy over a much greater area than the English. This variety grows satisfactorily throughout the southeastern quarter of Pennsylvania and along the coastal states to Boston. Evergreen with leaves about 1¼" long. Not difficult to grow. ----- 12.50
- BUXUS sempervirens Welleri** (Weller's Hardier American Boxwood. 8 to 10') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Introduced by Weller Nurseries of Holland, Michigan where it seems to grow satisfactorily. Quite hardy and probably can be grown throughout most of the state of Penna. and other states of similar climate. Probably not quite as large growing as the common American Boxwood. ----- 12.50
- BUXUS suffruticosa** (Old English Boxwood. 3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. This is the true dwarf Old English type. Not as hardy as the American and some winters suffers foliage burn here at Waynesboro. Seems satisfactory along the coastal areas, Eastern Maryland and south. Very fine and very beautiful if it is hardy with you. ----- 13.50
- CALLICARPA japonica** (Japanese Beautyberry. 4½') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Inconspicuous pinkish flowers in early July followed by 3/16" purple berries in fall. Prune heavily in winter to force new growth and thus profuse fruiting. ----- 9.00
- CALYCANTHUS floridus** (Strawberry Shrub or Sweetshrub. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Large glossy leaves. Does well in almost any soil. Fragrant, dark maroon flowers in June. Dried flowers were used by your grandmother for sachet. ----- 8.00
- CARYOPTERIS Blue Mist** (Hardy Bluebeard. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Lavendar blue flowers August to frost. Sometimes called Blue Spirea. ----- 9.00
- CARYOPTERIS incana Azure** (Azur Bluebeard or Azure Blue Spirea. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A new and reputedly hardier form of "Blue Spirea". Blooms August and September with abundance of deep blue flowers. Prune severely in early spring for best flowering. ----- 11.00
- CERCIS canadensis** (American Redbud. 25') pH 6.0 to 7.5. This is the native American Redbud or Judastree. A very ornamental small tree or large shrub which blooms in our mountains very early in the spring. Difficult to transplant after 3 to 4', and thus is best grown in a container. ----- 10.00
- COTINUS coggygia - Rhus cotinus** (Smokebush or Purple Fringe. 12') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Pinkish or purplish panicles in great profusion give the plant the appearance of being covered with smoke. The blooms turn gray to brown, and gray fruits follow. Fall color yellow to orange. Will withstand dry situations and poor soil. -- 10.00
- COTINUS coggygia—Red leaved** (Red leaved Smokebush) pH 5.5 to 7.5. These are excellent red leaved plants from seeds. They have been "rogued" many times to remove any green leaved or poorly colored plants. At this price they are definitely a bargain. Limited quantity. ----- 25.00
- COTONEASTER decora** (Necklace Cotoneaster. 3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Low growing cotoneaster with berries set along branches instead of in clusters. Attractive gray-green foliage. ----- 15.00
- COTONEASTER divaricata** (Spreading Cotoneaster. 6') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Arching, spreading plant covered with red berries, and with foliage turning red in fall. One of the best of the Cotoneasters. ----- 12.50



- COTONEASTER horizontalis** (Rockspray Cotoneaster. 3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the most popular of the Cotoneasters. Flat horizontal branches with bright red berries in early fall. ----- 15.00
- CRATAEGUS phaenopyrum cordata** (Washington Hawthorne. 12 to 15') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Can be pruned to a single stem to make highly ornamental tree, or shaped into shrub form for either specimens or border plants. Thorny, with glossy foliage, and long lasting scarlet fruit. ----- 12.00
- DEUTZIA gracilis** (Slender Deutzia. 3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Dense, compact, slender arching branches with myriads of white flowers in racemes late May and June. ----- 10.00
- DEUTZIA gracilis rosea** or **rosea eximea** (Rosepanicle Deutzia. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. This is a pink counterpart of *Deutzia gracilis*. Flower clusters are larger and this variety grows slightly taller than *D. gracilis*. Quite desirable. ----- 10.00
- DEUTZIA lemoinei** (Lemoine Deutzia. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the hardiest of the Deutzias with flowers in upright racemes in late May. ----- 10.00
- ENKIANTHUS campanulatus** (Redvein Enkianthus. To 30') pH 5.0 to 6.5. Yellowish or light orange pendulous bell-shaped flowers in mid-May before leaves. Very brilliant scarlet fall color. ----- 15.00
- ERICA darleyensis** (Darley Heath. 2') pH 5.0 to 7.0. Ericaceous plant, but not as insistant upon low pH as many others. This variety will survive under quite poor growing conditions. Blooms pale lilac in very early spring, sometimes through the winter. ----- 10.00
- EUONYMUS alatus** (Winged Spindletree or Burningbush. 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Corky barked twigs with long narrow leaves which turn bright scarlet in fall. ----- 12.50
- EUONYMUS alatus compactum** (Dwarf Winged Spindletree or Dwarf Burningbush. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A more desirable shrub than the *E. alatus* because of its lower and more compact habit. Magnificent bright red fall color. ----- 12.50
- EUONYMUS europaeus Aldenhamensis** (New improved Burningbush. 15') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Foliage held late in fall and turns to brilliant scarlet. Fruit pink and orange. Vigorous, shapely plant. ----- 12.50
- EUONYMUS fortunei acutus** (Wintercreeper. 6") pH 5.5 to 7.5. Very low growing evergreen creeper. Seldom over 6" high. Small deep green foliage with slight reddish tint in winter. Can be trained as a vine, but best as a ground cover. Excellent plant. Quite hardy. ----- 11.00
- EUONYMUS latifolius** (Broadleaf Euonymus. 20') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Large leaves, vigorous, and larger fruits than *E. europaeus*. Fruits orange in fall with leaves 3-5" reddish beneath, turning red in fall. ----- 11.00
- EUONYMUS patens** or **Kiautschovica** (Spreading Euonymus. 9') pH 6.0 to 8.0. Evergreen with glossy leaves. Pinkish capsules in spring followed by orange berries in late fall. ----- 11.00
- EUONYMUS radicans coloratus** (Purpleleaved Wintercreeper. 3') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Evergreen with narrow long foliage which turns rich red in fall. Fine low foundation plant and for under windows. Excellent for winter contract with other evergreens. ----- 11.00
- EUONYMUS turkestanicus nanus** (Dwarf koopmanni. 3') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Almost evergreen foliage about size and shape of *Jasminum nudiflorum*. New shrub of compact dwarf character bearing abundance of pink fruit. ----- 17.50
- EUONYMUS vegetus** (Largeleaf Wintercreeper. 4') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Leaves 1 to 1½" thick and leathery. Sometimes called Evergreen Bittersweet. Abundance of fruit in fall. ----- 11.00



- EUONYMUS vegetus erectum**, Saracoxie (Upright Euonymus radicans. 5 to 6') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Introduced by Wild Brothers Nurseries of Saracoxie, Missouri. Described as compact and definitely upright; tolerant of hot, dry summers. Will grow in sun or shade. Thick glossy leaves which sometimes drop in extreme cold. However wood is winter hardy over practically all of the United States. ----- 11.00
- EXOCHORDA giraldi wilsoni** (Wilson's Pearlbush) (3" pots. See page 27) -----
- FORSYTHIA Arnolds Dwarf** (2') pH 6.0 to 7.5. New extremely dwarf of weeping form. ----- 9.00
- FORSYTHIA Lynwood Gold** (5 to 7') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Comparatively new and outstanding. Excellent deep green foliage, erect branches, completely covered with deep yellow flowers. ----- 9.00
- FORSYTHIA Mrs. Farrand** (?) pH 6.0 to 7.5. New Arnold Arboretum introduction, with especially large flowers. ----- 12.00
- FORSYTHIA Spring Glory** (6 to 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Extremely heavy flower producer. Large pale yellow blooms in profusion. ----- 9.00
- GINKGO biloba** 'Autumn Gold' (3" pots. See page 30.) -----
- GREWIA biloba** (8') Hardy in New England. Thrives in any reasonably good soil. Pale yellow flowers with orange to red fruits. Quite showy. ----- 12.50
- HYDRANGEA Nikko Blue** (3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the hardier forms of the "French Hydrangeas". Blooms on new wood which makes it much preferred to the older forms. Addition of acid will make blooms deeper blue, and addition of lime cause blooms to have pinkish cast. ----- 9.00
- HYPERICUM Hidcote** (New Dwarf Hypericum 2') pH 6.5 to 8.0. Hardier form of Hypericum of very low growth. Large waxy golden yellow flowers practically all summer. Note that it prefers sweet soils. ----- 11.00
- ILEX aquifolium** (English Holly. 30') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Unnamed varieties, but all female clons selected for exceptional berry bearing quality and all for hardiness. Both male and female unnamed varieties at ----- 35.00
- ILEX aquifolium named** (English Holly) pH 5.5 to 7.0. Following is a list of named English Hollies, some of which are in small quantities and others in ample supply. They grow to various heights according to variety. Female forms are berry-bearing, but all must have male pollinators. ----- 45.00
- fructu-luteo.** Nice English type foliage but berries yellow instead of red.
- laurifolia.** Male, erect, tall habit. Dark green leaves, smooth with few spines. Bark deep green to purple.
- Mascula.** Male form needed for pollination of females. These are unnamed and are offered in unnamed list above at \$35.00 per hundred.
- pyramidalis femina** (Ciliata). Attractive purplish-bark with long spines and red berries.
- recurva mascula.** A male form of more dense and more dwarfish habit than most. Bark greenish-purple with leaves inclined to be crinkled or twisted.
- Van Tol** (Jan van Tol). Smooth, glossy leaves, somewhat convex. Bears early with large dark red shiny fruits.
- ILEX aquipernyi** (3') pH 5.5 to 7.0. A hybrid of English Holly x pernyi. Hardy in Philadelphia and along coastal cities, but worthy of trial in many areas. Very dwarfish, stubby growth with excellent foliage and bright red berries. ----- 35.00
- ILEX cornuta burfordi** (Burford's Chinese Holly. 9') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Extra large bright red berries through fall and winter. Leaves are very thick and leathery and more lustrous than many of the other Hollies. This variety does not need a pollinator to produce berries, but of course without a pollinator, berries will not contain seeds. Hardy in southern Connecticut and on Long Island. Hardy here in Waynesboro. ----- 25.00



- ILEX crenata convexa** (Japanese Convexleaf Holly. 8') pH 5.5 to 7.0. A very desirable compact hardy evergreen shrub. Usually twice as broad as high. Leaves are convex, and exceptionally fine green. Black berries. No spines. ----- 15.00
- ILEX crenata helleri** (30") pH 5.5 to 7.0. Very dwarf form. Leaves are very small and branches twiggy but thornless. Probably not as hardy as *I. convexa*, but does very well in our area. ----- 15.00
- ILEX crenata hetzi** (4') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Larger leaves than most of the *I. crenata*, Dwarfish, compact and very pleasing variety. Black berries. ----- 15.00
- ILEX crenata rotundifolia** (Roundleaf Japanese Holly. 6') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Globe shaped form with rounded leaves. Grows dense and compact, and is probably one of the most popular of the *I. crenata*. Black berries. ----- 15.00
- ILEX opaca** (American Holly. 40') pH 5.0 to 7.0. Unnamed forms but sexes are indicated, and all are from selected northern trees to give us hardier clons. Order male (no berries) or female (berry-bearing). To assure best berry-bearing at least one male should be planted with each three females. ----- 25.00
- ILEX opaca named** (American Holly) pH 5.0 to 7.0. In the following list of named varieties some are in comparatively small quantities but others are in ample supply. The female Hollies are the berry-bearing form and the male forms provide the needed pollen for the female to produce berries. All male forms can be had in 1/2 flats (25 plants) without extra charge. All female forms are 50 to flat in minimum quantity. Both *Ilex opaca* and *I. aquifolium* should have protection from extreme north and west winter winds until at least their fourth year. Protection from rabbits and deer is also important. Price of all varieties listed below. ----- 35.00
- Cardinal.** Female, so named because of its bright red berries. Leaves medium sized, spiny, and of good color. Limited quantity.
- Clark.** Compact with bright red berries on somewhat stubby branches.
- Leatherleaf.** A male form with quite large leaf, and as the name indicates, the leaves are thick and leathery.
- Merry Christmas.** This variety appeals to us as one of the more desirable. Good green foliage and a dependable bearing habit. Originated at Boyce Thompson Institute, Yonkers, N. Y.
- Merry Christmas Convex.** (Called also "cupleaf") Convex deep green leaves; very interesting because of the crinkly shape. Bears medium sized bright red berries, and bears young.
- Millville.** Well shaped female with light red berries in profusion. Limited quantity.
- Miss Helen.** Large egg-shaped scarlet berries in abundance. Bears young. Dense dark green foliage on coned shaped type of plant.
- Needlepoint.** As the name indicates, spines are sharp and long. Excellent red berry-bearing type.
- Norfolk.** Originated near Norfolk, Va., but hardy here. Heavy berry producer. Good foliage. Spreading type.
- Pyramidalis femina.** Upright growing form of better than average hardiness. Good bearer.
- Subintegra.** This form probably should be listed as a sub-species type, because we question if it belongs with the *opaca* forms. The leaves have no spines but are smooth and leathery. It develops into a large shrub or small tree rarely over 12' tall. Large deep red fruits. Hardy to Boston We have these in 3" bands only at \$65.00 per hundred.



- Westcroft. Similar in form and bearing qualities to 'Old Heavy Bearer' but hardier. Introduced by Westcroft Gardens, Michigan.
- ILEX pedunculosa** (Longstalk Holly. 12-15') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Evergreen shrub or small tree with smooth leathery leaves and no spines. Large red berries on the female form. Hardy to Boston. We have both male and female forms. ----- 25.00
- ILEX pernyi** (Perny Holly. 15') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Very stubby and shrubby growth with sharp spines and bright red berries in fall. Slow growing and most unusual. Hardy here, but north of Harrisburg may suffer some winter damage unless in protected spots. -- 25.00
- JUNIPERUS chin. pfitzeriana** (Pfitzer's Juniper. 8') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Broad and spreading and makes up quite fast. One of our most common and widely planted evergreens. 15.00
- JUNIPERUS communis depressa plumosa** (or *Horizontalis Plumosa* — Andorra Juniper. 2') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Bright green foliage which turns purple in fall. Some nurserymen dislike it because of its winter color, but it makes up fast and probably is the most profitable of the spreading evergreens. ----- 12.50
- JUNIPERUS glauca hetzi** (Hetz Blue Juniper. 7') pH 5.5 to 7.0. A fast growing blue-green spreading Juniper. Grows more upright than Pfitzers and makes up quickly. Very popular item. ----- 15.00
- JUNIPERUS scopulorum** 'Grey Gleam' (3" pots. See page 27)
- JUNIPERUS scopulorum** 'Platinum' (3" pots. See page 27.)
- KALMIA angustifolia** (Sheeplaurel) (3" pots. See page 27.)
- KOLKWITZIA amabilis** (Beautybush. 7') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Upright arching branches completely covered with tubular pink flowers in June. Oftentimes again in the fall some bloom will show. Reddish fall foliage. ----- 12.50
- LABURNUM vossi** (3" pots. See page 27.)
- LEUCOTHOE catesbaei** (Drooping Leucothoe. 4') pH 4.5 to 6.0. Sometimes mistakenly called *Andromeda*. Ericaceous type of plant. Likes partial shade. White flowers in May. Glossy leathery foliage with rich fall coloring. 15.00
- LIGUSTRUM ov. aureum** (Golden California Privet. 10') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Actually a variegated golden leaved form of the California Privet. Instead of being uniformly golden as *L. ibota* variety the foliage is blotched with golden variegation. Hardy in Waynesboro, but may freeze to ground north of Harrisburg in extremely bad winters. 8.00
- LILACS.** (Write for special list. Also see page 26.)
- LONICERA compacta nana** (Clavey's Compact Dwarf Honeysuckle. 3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A new hardy dwarf honeysuckle recently introduced. Small yellow flowers in May. Red berries. Nice neat plant. ----- 10.00
- LONICERA maacki podocarpa** (Amur Honeysuckle. 15') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Very hardy, somewhat large growing shrub which holds leaves late in fall. Profuse bright red berries. quite late Blooms early June, fragrant white, changing yellow. ----- 11.00
- MAGNOLIAS** — (3" and 4" pots. See page 27.)
- MYRICA pensylvanica** (Northern Bayberry. 5') pH 5.0 to 6.5. Deciduous shrub with fragrant semi-evergreen leaves. Hardy from Newfoundland to Maryland along seashore. Does well in well drained soil, even if soil is very poor. We are growing it in domestic peats. The gray berries of the shrub were used by the Colonists in candlemaking for incense-like fragrance. ----- 13.50
- OSMANTHUS ilicifolius** (*aquifolium*) (Holly Osmanthus. 12') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Handsome holly-like evergreen with spiny dark green leaves. Excellent ornamental plant which does well in sun or partial shade. Fragrant yellow green flowers in July and bluish black berries in fall. ----- 12.50



- OXYDENDRUM arboreum** (Sourwood or Sorreltree. 20')
pH 4.5 to 6.0 White flowers in summer and the handsome
foliage turns to scarlet in autumn. Will stand shade.
Medium sized tree. Small grayish seed capsuls are nearly
as handsome as flowers ----- 17.50
- PHELLODENDRON amurense** (3" and 4" pots. Page 28.)
- PHILADELPHUS lemoinei Enchantment** (Lemoine's
Mockorange Enchantment. 6 to 7') pH 6.0 to 8.0. Double
white flowers in thick panicles, somewhat similar to
Bonquet Blanc. ----- 12.50
- PHILADELPHUS Lemoinei Glacier** (Lemoine's Mock-
orange Glacier. 5') pH 6.0 to 8.0. Flowers are double
1¾". ----- 12.50
- PHILADELPHUS purpureo-maculatus amalthae** (6') pH
6.0 to 8.0. Large single white flowers with pink center. 12.50
- PHILADELPHUS virginialis** (Virginal Mockorange. 5 to
8') pH 6.0 to 8.0. Single and double flowers up to 2" in
diameter in mid-June. Very fragrant. ----- 12.50
- PHILADELPHUS virginialis Albatre** (Lemoine's Mocko-
range Albatre. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Double flowering very
desirable form. Compact grower and if anything pre-
ferred to *P. virginialis*. ----- 12.50
- PHYSOCARPUS corn. aureus** (Golden Ninebark. 9')
pH 6.0 to 7.5. Extremely hardy shrub which does well
in almost any soil. Flowers are small, white and in
clusters. Fruits are attractive reddish color turning
brown and remaining on the plant throughout the
winter. Should be planted in full sun for best color. ---- 10.00
- PICEA pungens glauca Koster** (We always have some
grafts, or nearly always. Write for list.)
- PIERIS floribunda** (Mountain Andromeda. 6') pH 4.5 to
6.0. White flowers in pyramidal clusters in late April.
Evergreen foliage. No serious pests or diseases. ----- 15.00
- PIERIS japonica** (Japanese Andromeda. 5') pH 5.0 to 6.0.
White flowering broadleaved evergreen. Blooms May.
One of the easier ericaceous plants to grow, but must
have reasonable drainage. One of our biggest sellers. -- 15.00
- POTENTILLA fruticosa farreri Gold Drop** (New Bush
Cinquefoil. 2½') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Small compact very
hardy shrub with small fern-like foliage. Brilliant deep
yellow flowers entire summer. ----- 12.50
- POTENTILLA fruticosa Kathryn Dykes** (Cinquefoil. 2½')
pH 6.0 to 7.5. Same as Gold Drop with somewhat larger
flowers and foliage. Possibly grows slightly taller. All
of Potentillas prefer full sunlight. ----- 12.50
- PRUNUS glandulosa plena** (Pink Flowering Almond.
3 to 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Very double flowers pink in very
early spring. Plants may be forced for florist trade.
Branches cut at proper time will also flower. Excellent
shrub but should be treated about every 5 years with DDT
because peach borers will kill them if infected. ----- 15.00
- PRUNUS laurocerasus schipkaensis** (Cherry-laurel. 12')
pH 6.0 to 7.5. Leathery, shiny evergreen leaves. Grows
rapidly and excellent for large buildings or as a screen
on the smaller property. A most serviceable shrub. ---- 17.50
- PRUNUS laurocerasus zabeliana** (Zabel Cherrylaurel. 12')
pH 6.0 to 7.5. A form of Cherrylaurel, hardy over most
of Penna., Ohio, much of New York and to Boston.
Thrifty grower with dark shiny evergreen leaves. Very
popular. ----- 17.50
- PYRACANTHA angustifolia Gnome** - Patent pending
(New introduction.) (3" pots. See page 28.)
- PYRACANTHA cocc. lalandi** (Laland's Firethorn. 8') pH
6.0 to 7.5. Semi-evergreen here. In protected spots
foliage remains all winter. Planted for its great
profusion of orange berries in clusters in fall and
winter. Probably the hardiest of the *P. coccinea* group.
Should be grown in containers because roots range over
wide area, making it difficult to transplant. Makes up
fast. One of the finest money-makers for both nurseries
and Garden Shops. ----- 12.50



- PYRACANTHA cocc. pauciflora** (5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Low dense habit and very thorny with yellowish-red fruit. Hardy and well suited for hedges or specimens 3" bands only - ----- 22.50
- PYRACANTHA crenato-serrata - yunnanensis** (Yunan Firethorn. 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A red berried form possibly not as hardy as the other variety listed, but does well here in Waynesboro. Another good container item. ---- 12.50
- RETINOSPORA plumosa** (Plumed Falsecypress. 20') pH 6.0 to 7.0. Broad pyramid with lacy pale green foliage. One of the types which makes up quickly and is considered a low cost plant. Good Garden Market item. 12.50
- RETINOSPORA plumosa aurea** (Golden Plumed Falsecypress. 20') pH 6.0 to 7.0. A golden tipped form of the above with similar characteristics. ----- 12.50

Named Rhododendrons

These are not grafts, but are from cuttings. The result is much better plants. For years, American nurserymen have imported grafted Rhododendrons from Europe. Very few Rhododendron grafts were made in this country. The imported Rhododendrons were usually grafted on *R. ponticum* roots because *R. ponticum* grows easily and quickly, from seed, and is easy to work (or graft). *R. ponticum*, however lacks winter hardiness in northern U. S., and many of the grafted plants winter-killed the first winter.

Then too, a Rhododendron graft never knits (heals) properly. Sometimes whole tops were broken out in the nursery while digging or handling. Or strong winds broke them out, making the plants worthless. Even if only loosened, diseases and insects get in and damage or kill the plants.

Rhododendrons from cuttings do not have these graft weaknesses. They grow into much stronger and sturdier plants.

All of these named Rhododendrons are from rooted cuttings, transferred from rooting benches to 4" plantbands - 12 to the flat.

Hardiness Ratings

THE AMERICAN RHODODENDRON SOCIETY has, as a result of extensive surveys, rated many varieties. The key to these ratings is as follows:

H 1 - Hardy to 25 degrees below zero

H 2 - Hardy to 15 degrees below zero

H 3 - Hardy to 5 degrees below zero

Where hardiness ratings have not been made by ARS the variety is marked "H ?".

Growing Rhododendrons

If you'd like to educate yourself painlessly on the subject of growing Rhododendrons (and for that matter, any or all of the ericaceous group of plants) forsooth, maybe we can offer some small assistance. Lest we be accused of crass braggadocio, permit us



to hastily comment that we know not all of the answers. However, the count of our yearly production of plants in this ericaceous group does run into several hundreds of thousands. We'd better know a little about them.

After running hundreds of tests with growing mixes, fertilizers, and what not, in an effort to grow better plants there are some conclusions worth chronicling. Such as are worth mentioning, have been assembled into a pair of very neat little bulletins titled "The Facts". They are yours for free, if you'll ask for them. Just another neat particle of Appalachian Super Service.

The purpose of these bulletins is to encourage you to stop voicing or even thinking such unworthy and grossly offensive thoughts as "They don't like our soil" or "We don't have luck with them" or "They won't live through our winters". For shame! If they are half dead when winter approaches, what can you expect? For sure, we can't afford to, or not to "Have luck with them". We'd like to see you realizing the high profit of growing plants of this group. You can do it, with a little guidance. Therefore the bulletins. We want to supply the liners.

Incidentally, in the dim past we attempted to take a census of our readers; -- just to find out if anyone reads this travl. We offered then, and do so now, to any and all, a neat little gift if you'll write a note accompanying your order, or if no order, a postcard saying "I read it", and, of course, your name and address. You can't trade the gift for a new car, but it is something you'll use every day in the year. We'll be happy to send it to you.

Get the bulletins and get set up to grow some Azaleas and Rhododendrons this year. We are anxious to help.

PRICES AND QUANTITIES: All are transplants in 4" plantbands, 12 to a flat, and therefore the prices shown are for a dozen, or flatful. All are sold in minimum units of 12 of a variety.

ALBUM ELEGANS (H 1) Upright, vigorous, tall, good grower; Late blooms; white with faint pink in bud. -----	9.00
ALBUM GRANDIFLORUM (H 1) Medium height; sturdy, blush pink. -----	9.00
AMERICA (H 1) Spreading, medium height; bright red blooms, late. -----	12.00
BLUE PETER (H 2) Medium height; Lavender blue blooms with deep blotch. -----	12.00
BOULE DE NEIGE (H 1) Low growing; early blooming white. Neat plant. -----	12.00
CARACTACUS (H 1) Medium height; blooms midseason rose red. -----	10.80
CAROLINE (no rating available) Gable hybrid which Joe describes as follows: "A superlative plant at all seasons, bearing abundant large pale orchid flowers that are quite fragrant. Early midseason." -----	12.00
CATAWBIENSE ALBUM (H 1) Medium height with pink buds and pure white flowers late in season. Excellent plant, and one of the best whites. -----	10.80



CATAWBIENSE BOURSAULT (H 1) Very hardy, rosey lavender blooms on medium height plant; blooms midseason; excellent foliage.	9.00
CATAWBIENSE GRANDIFLORUM (H 1) Medium height, with excellent foliage; rosey purple bloom.	7.20
CHARLES BAGLEY (H 1) Medium height, good grower; cherry red blooms.	10.80
CHARLES BEAUFORT (H ?) Gable hybrid with white fragrant blooms. Excellent foliage.	10.80
CUNNINGHAM WHITE (H 2) Dense compact plant with white blooms early in season.	9.00
DR. DRESSELHUYS (H 2) Medium tall analine red blooms, late	10.80
DR. H. V. RUTGERS (H 2) Medium tall, red, slightly fringed flowers, late.	10.80
EDWARD F. RAND (H 2) Low growing, good foliage, bright red blooms.	10.80
ENGLISH ROSEUM (H 1) Medium height, good grower, hardy, free flowering pink.	9.00
EVERESTIANUM (H 1) Low growing, good foliage; fringed rosey lilac in midseason.	10.80
F. D. GODMAN (H. 2.) Tall husky, grower; red blooms.	10.80
GENERAL GRANT (H 2) Medium grower, large soft rose blooms.	10.80
GIGANTEUM (H 2) Medium height, but strong grower. Rose pink.	10.80
IGNATIUS SARGENT (H 1) Large, individual light red flowers with paler throat; late; medium height.	10.80
KETTLEDRUM (H 2) Medium height, bright crimson. Good foliage.	10.80
LADY ARMSTONG (H 1) Good grower with good foliage. Fuchine pink with purple markings. Quite handsome ...	10.80
LEE'S DARK PURPLE (H 2) Medium height. Midseason. Large deep trusses backed by dark foliage.	10.80
LEE'S LIGHT PINK (H ?) New with us. Rates at least H 2 and possibly H 1. Good clear pink of medium height.	10.80
MME. CARVALHO (H 2) Medium tall. Large white flowers late in season.	10.80
MME.MASSON (H 2) Medium tall late midseason; white with yellow blotch.	9.00
MRS. P. D. WILLIAMS (H 2) Medium height; outstanding white. Heavy bloomer.	9.00
NOVA ZEMBLA (H 1) Vigorous grower with excellent foliage. Deep red.	12.00
PARSONS GLORIOSUM (H 1) Medium tall; good grower. Lilac rose bloom.	9.00
PIONEER (H ?) Gable hybrid of mucronulatum. Very hardy and free flowering. New and excellent. Clear pink blooms in great profusion. Dwarf. Will stand full sun early.	12.00
PURPLE SPLENDOR (H 2) Low growing. Deep purple blooms with black blotch in late midseason. Best purple in its hardiness zone.	12.00



PURPUREUM GRANDIFLORUM (H 1) Medium height; more hardy than most purples. Large dark purple flowers -----	9.00
ROSEUM ELEGANS (H 1) Dense plant with mauve pink blooms in midseason. The best all around landscape plant. Easiest to grow. Medium height. -----	7.20
ROSEUM PINK (H 1) A selected form of R. Elegans, with same good plant habit; large trusses of clear pink flowers. Medium height. Very hardy -----	9.00
ROSEUM SUPERBUM (H 1) Medium tall plant with soft rose blooms; good grower. -----	10.80
WILSONI (H 2) Low spreading habit with narrower dark green leaves and clear rose-pink blooms. Good foundation plants, and excellent for planting in front of taller growing hybrids. -----	9.00
WINDBREAM (H 1) Semi-dwarf with aromatic foliage; blooms open white and turn to soft pink. Heavy bloomer. -----	9.00

Species And Assorted Rhododendrons

Please note; These are in 2" bands, 50 to flat. Price per hundred.

CAROLINIANUM (species - Carolina Rhododendron. 5') pH 4.5 to 6.0. Of dwarf compact stature. White to pink blooms, later than most hybrids. Prolongs blooming season and useful to face the larger growing forms which are inclined to become somewhat "leggy" as they grow older. -----	17.50
FORTUNEI (species - Fortunes Rhododendron. 8') pH 4.5 to 6.0. Large funnel shaped, fragrant, pale pink flowers. Not as hardy as R. catawbiense forms, but satisfactory here. -----	17.50
HYBRID SEEDLINGS Grown from seeds from red blooming plants. Needless to say, not all will produce red blooms, but all colors may be expected. 2" bands 17.50 3" bands 35.00	
RACEMOSUM (Mayflower Rhododendron. 2-6') pH 4.5 to 6.0. Many pink flowers in mid-May. Evergreen foliage. Delightful early flowering with $\frac{3}{4}$ " blooms in small clusters. -----	17.50
SMIRNOWI (6-10') pH 4.5 to 6.0. Beautiful, hardy plant with nicely formed large lilac rose flowers, perhaps a bit more attractive than R. catawbiense. Medium height. Blooms late May. Some plants will vary to blush white, and others to rosey red. Limited quantity -----	20.00
VERNICOSUM (Lacquer Rhododendron. 12 to 15') pH 4.5 to 6.0. Bulky, husky plant with excellent pale rose pink blooms in late May. Hardy and good. Limited quantity. -----	17.50

SALIX purpurea nana (Purpleosier or Blue Asiatic Willow. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the better dwarf willows. Excellent as a hedge or for planting in moist places as specimens. -----	8.00
SEQUOIA gigantea (Giant Redwood. 300') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Native of Pacific Coast. Grows very large and prefers deep soil with high humus content and high atmospheric humidity. Small plants are tender to frost, but if you can get them through the 6' stage, and they grow very fast, they will stand considerable cold. Evergreen and very handsome. -----	25.00



- SPIRAEA Anthony Waterer** (Dwarf Red Spirea. 3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the most popular of the dwarf Spireas. Pleasing plant with profuse red flowers in late June. If old blooms are removed before they harden, blooming period can be greatly prolonged. Excellent item in general nursery as well as Garden Shops. ----- 9.00
- SPIRAEA bumalda crispa** (Varigated crisp leaved Spirea. 24 to 30") pH 6.0 to 7.5. We are not too sure about the ultimate height, but list it according to growth compared with Spirea Anthony Waterer. "Crispa" grows more slowly. Deeply cleft, crinkled or twisted leaves, varigated deep yellow through a series of colors to green. Blooms a little lighter red than Anthony Waterer, but as with A. W., if blooms are cut before hardening, will continue to bloom most of summer. Interesting foliage and flowers. Limited quantity. ----- 11.00
- SPIRAEA coccinea japonica** (Japanese Dwarf Spirea. 30") pH 6.0 to 7.5. A new, slightly more dwarf, and deeper red flowers than Spirea Anthony Waterer, but of same general form. By keeping old bloom heads cut off, plant can be kept flowering most of spring and summer. Cut out about one half of branches to the ground each spring for more and better flower heads. ----- 11.00
- SPIRAEA collosa alba.** (Also S. albiflora. 1½') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Dense compact low shrub with profuse white flowers in flat clusters in July. Excellent when planted with the red flowering forms of Spirea. ----- 10.00
- SPIRAEA margaritae** (Margarita Spirea. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the better Spireas with rosey pink flat clusters of bloom in June. Like most of the Spirea of this form it blooms best when trimmed back each season to 1'. Blooms are on new wood. ----- 10.00
- SPIRAEA prunifolia plena** (Bridalwreath Spirea. 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Small, double white flowers like small buttons in great profussion. Orange foliage in fall. The true oldtime Bridalwreath. One of the most ornamental of the Spireas. ----- 10.00
- SPIRAEA vanhouttei** (Vanhoutte Spirea. 6') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Oftentimes called "Improved Bridalwreath". Profuse white flowers in clusters on graceful arching branches. Hardy and very widely planted. ----- 9.00
- SYRINGA josikaea** (Hungarian Lilac. 10 - 12') pH 6.0 to 7.5. An old fashioned lilac with glossy green foliage, hardy over most of U. S. Blooms violet in early June. Stands clipping well. Quite desirable. ----- 12.50
- SYRINGA vulgaris** (Common Lilac. 12-20') pH 6.0 to 7.5. These are from seeds and bloom about 95% the fragrant lilac bloom you are accustomed to. Plants are vigorous and grow in almost any soil. ----- 12.50

TAXUS

In northern nurseries today, both large and small probably the larger half of ornamental evergreens being grown are yews, --- and for some very good reasons, first of which is simply that yews have so very many desirable qualities.

They do well almost anywhere except in very wet or extremely sweet or very sour soil; they will tolerate city soot and gas conditions pretty well. They have few insect enemies. Dogs do them less harm than most evergreens. They look well, in fact, - aristocratic, in almost any planting. They will tolerate quite a lot of shade. They require little care on the part of the home owner or ultimate consumer. They stand shearing well; and there is such a great diversity of sizes and shapes that one or another form can be selected for almost any situation. It is safe to say that Landscape Men who do the better quality jobs are using more and more yews as time goes on. So demand is increasing.



Yews bring higher prices than many of the needle types of evergreens. They do not grow fast, and many of those evergreens which make up quicker can be sold at lower prices. However, we promise you, they will make more money for you in the long pull, than most other forms of needle evergreen.

TAXUS baccata repandens (Spreading English Yew. 2') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Horizontal Yew with graceful arching branches. Rarely grows over 2' in height. Excellent dark green. Probably the hardiest of the English forms. 16.00

TAXUS cuspidata spreading (Japanese Spreading Yew. 6') pH 5.5 to 7.5. The most popular of all the spreading Yews. Eventually grows quite large for average foundations. Makes up comparatively fast so nurserymen like it well. 13.50

TAXUS cuspidata capitata (Upright Japanese Yew. 15') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Like most of the cuspidata Taxus, this variety will eventually grow quite big. If kept trimmed to pyramid form, it is one of the most handsome of the Japanese forms. For average foundation plantings it can be kept within bounds for 20 years or more by yearly shearing. We grow them from both tip cuttings and seeds, so please specify which you prefer. 16.00

TAXUS cuspidata compacta-brevifolia (Compact Japanese Yew. 5') pH 5.5 to 7.5. A more compact form of Japanese Yew which is more suitable for foundation planting on average low roofed homes. Slower to make up than T. cuspidata, but more desirable. 13.50

TAXUS cuspidata densiformis (Dense Yew. 6') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Dense compact spreading type. Grows more slowly than cuspidata with better color. 15.00

TAXUS cuspidata nana-brevifolia (Dwarf Japanese Yew. 4') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Slow growing, and yet one of the most desirable of all of the Japanese forms. Several similar types are offered as T. cuspidata nana, but are actually compact forms similar to these listed above. We offer the true slow growing dwarfish form. 13.50

TAXUS intermedia (Hybrid Yew. 6') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Spreading form of very good character. Not as bulky and large as T. cuspidata. 13.50

TAXUS media Adams Pyramidalis (Adams Yew. 12') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Narrow, columnar form which makes up quickly, but does not grow out of bounds in either spread or height. 13.50

TAXUS media Andersoni (Anderson Yew. 7') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Broad base, vase shape. Good color and good grower. 13.50

TAXUS media browni (Brown's Yew. 6') pH 5.5 to 7.5. A broad upright form which has become extremely popular. Makes up somewhat fast and thus from a nurseryman's standpoint is desirable. Good fine dense deep green. 13.50

TAXUS media compacta Hills (Hills compact Yew.) pH 5.5 to 7.5. Very compact form. Selection by Hill Nursery. Good color. 13.50

TAXUS media halloran (Halloran Yew. 6') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Globe shaped with dark green foliage. Makes up reasonably fast. 13.50

TAXUS media hatfieldi upright (Hatfield's Pyramidal Yew. 8') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Of the many hybrids originally introduced by Hatfield, from a commercial standpoint, this upright form, and one of the best of the spreading types have been selected by nurserymen over the years. This is a broad columnar form with excellent foliage, good color, with dense upright branches. 13.50

TAXUS media hatfieldi spreading (Hatfield's Spreading Yew. 3') pH 5.5 to 7.5. A hybrid of English and Japanese Yews of spreading form with good color and dense foliage. 13.50



- TAXUS media henryi** (Henry Yew 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5
Comparatively new form which grows somewhat like
Taxus media hicksi, but foliage seems more dense. ----- 13.50
- TAXUS media hicksi** (Hick's Columnar Yew. 10') pH 5.5
to 7.5. Similar to the Irish Yew (*T. baccata*) but much
more hardy. Upright columnar and needs but little
pruning; an excellent rich glossy green plant. ----- 13.50
- TAXUS media hunnewelli** (Hunnewell's Spreading Yew.
6') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Spreading form of excellent foliage.
Is inclined to more uniform growth than many of the
spreading Yews. Gets somewhat large for low types of
houses, but nurserymen like it because it makes up
reasonably fast. ----- 13.50
- TAXUS media thayeri** (Thayer Yew. 8') pH 5.5 to 7.5. A
large broad Yew. Sometimes twice as broad as high with
almost horizontal branches. Often pruned by nursery-
men to broad, low conical shape. ----- 13.50
- TAXUS media vermeullen** (Vermeullen Yew) pH 5.5 to 7.5.
Pyramidal type with compact dense foliage. Broad base
as compared to *hicksi* which it resembles. ----- 13.50
- TAXUS mixed.** (And we mean mixed.) pH 5.5 to 7.5.
Every year we buy hundreds of thousands of *Taxus*
cuttings because we don't have enough of our own. Most
of our sources are careful to see that we get what we
buy and label carefully, but here is a good illustration.
Last year we ordered 35,000 *taxus* cuttings of two
varieties from a friend. Ten bags with about 2000
cuttings to the bag came in. No labels. We made them
up and stuck them. Then we called our friend for
variety information. Answer: the nine bags with the
blue printing were browni, and the one bag with the red
printing is hatfield upright. We thought all were of one
variety. We made and stuck them waiting for an
invoice. All were mixed together. That's one mix we
have. Another lot of *densiformis*, Adams pyramidal, and
intermedia are thoroughly mixed because of a booboo on
the part on someone who refuses to be named. You
might get 50 *intermedia* and two Adams, or you might
get all Adams. Who knows? Anyway, the plants are too
nice to throw away, and as long as they last the price is 10.00
- THUJA occ. douglasi** (Douglas Arborvitae. 15 to 20') pH
6.0 to 7.5. Hardy, pyramidal and dense with somewhat
crinkled foliage. Good color. ----- 12.50
- THUJA occ. elegantissima** (Golden Tip Arborvitae. 15')
pH 6.0 to 7.5. This is probably the best of the golden
tipped Arborvitae. Uniformly broad pyramid with good
dense foliage. One of the lower priced evergreens. ---- 12.50
- THUJA occ. globosa Nova.** (Globe Arborvitae. 3') pH 6.0
to 7.5. Globe shaped bushy plant, so well known it
hardly needs description. This is a new clone selected for
its better color. ----- 12.50
- THUJA occ. globosa Woodwardi** (Woodward's Globe
Arborvitae. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Usually a little broader
than tall. Good color. We have a limited quantity. ---- 12.50
- THUJA occ. nigra** (Dark Green Arborvitae. 15 to 20') pH
6.0 to 7.5. A more symmetrical compact type of
American Arborvitae. Comparatively new. Green
instead of brown winter color. Hardy, compact; shears
well. ----- 12.50
- THUJA occ. wareana** (Ware's or Siberian Arborvitae. 12
to 15') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Broad pyramid with rugged steel
green, close, compact, heavy foliage. Does well under
adverse conditions. ----- 12.50
- TSUGA canadensis** (3" pots. See page 28.)
- VIBURNUM burkwoodi** (Burkwood Viburnum. 6') pH 6.0
to 7.5. Vigorous growing semievergreen with glossy dark
green leaves. Fragrant flowers of blush-pink in mid-May.
One of the better shrubs. ----- 22.50
- VIBURNUM carlesii** (Koreanspice Viburnum. 4') pH 6.0
to 7.5. One of the very fragrant snowball types of
Viburnum with black berries in early fall and reddish
foliage in fall. These are own root plants. ----- 15.00



- VIBURNUM chenaulti** (Chenault Viburnum. 6') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A new variety similar to *V. burkwoodi*, but somewhat lower growing, and more compact. ----- 22.50
- VIBURNUM dentatum** (Arrow-wood. 12') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Very hardy and vigorous shrub which will grow well in almost any soil. Creamy white flowers in early June followed by blue berries in fall. Glossy red fall color. 10.00
- VIBURNUM dilatatum** (Linden Viburnum. 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Dense and compact. Bright red berries and russet red fall foliage. ----- 12.50
- VIBURNUM juddi** (Judd Viburnum.) pH 6.0 to 7.5. New and outstanding origination of the Arnold Arboretum. Similar to *V. carlsei*, but not as large growing with darker leaves and larger flowers. ----- 22.50
- VIBURNUM opulus** (European Cranberry. 12') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Very hardy shrub with flat white clusters of flowers in late May, followed by large red berries in fall and winter. Vigorous grower. Rooted from selected large berried plants. ----- 9.00
- VIBURNUM opulus nanum** (Dwarf Cranberry. 2') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Very low growing form of *Viburnum* which is apparently non-fruiting. Excellent for rock gardens, low hedges, and even as foundation plants on some of the modern low homes. ----- 9.00
- VIBURNUM opulus sterilis** (Snowball. 8 to 10') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Very hardy and sturdy shrub which is covered with round, snowball shaped white blooms in May and June. Does well in adverse (poor soil, dry or hot) locations. Plant lice (aphids) love it and often will disfigure foliage and bloom, if not controlled. Almost any insecticide, sprayed on in late April or early May will kill the bugs and the plants then will be very showy and beautiful. -- 10.00
- VIBURNUM prunifolium** (Blackhaw Viburnum. 12') pH 6.0 to 7.5. The fruits have been used for preserves since Colonial times. Rugged appearing shrub with horizontal branches. White flowers followed by blue-black fruit. Excellent red fall color. ----- 9.00
- VIBURNUM rhytidophylloides** (Lantanaphyllum Viburnum. 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A new *Viburnum* introduced by Arnold Arboretum. Leaves are larger than *V. rhytidophyllum* and foliage color is a better green. Grows in almost any soil, and while we show the height of 8', it may eventually become larger. ----- 22.50
- VIBURNUM rhytidophyllum** (Leatherleaf Viburnum. 6') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Large oblong deep green leaves. Evergreen. Will grow in very poor soil. ----- 15.00
- VIBURNUM setigerum** (also *theiferum* — Tea Viburnum. 8 to 9') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A brilliant and spectacular plant in fall and winter. Somewhat narrow, upright with flat clusters of blooms in early July, followed by clusters of scarlet berries. ----- 13.50
- VIBURNUM sieboldi** (Siebold Viburnum. 30') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Creamy white flowers in flat clusters in May followed by red to black berries in summer. Long leaves with desirable branching habit and red fall color. ----- 12.00
- VIBURNUM tomentosum** (Doublefile Viburnum. 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. White flowers borne in flat heads in June. Red to black berries. ----- 12.50
- VIBURNUM tomentosum plicatum** or *V. tom. sterilis* (Japanese Snowball. 9') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Pure white Snowballs in late May and early June. Most attractive green to bronze foliage which turns bronze-purple in fall. One of our very finest shrubs. ----- 20.00
- WEIGELA Abel Carriere** (Abel Carriage Weigela. 9') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Probably the most desirable of the pink blooming Weigelas. The flowers are large and in profusion, and the plant is much more attractive than the old Weigela. ----- 9.00



- WEIGELA Eva Rathke** (Red Flowering Weigela. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the most popular deciduous shrubs. Excellent red blooms in large numbers beginning in mid-May. More or less a specialty with us. ----- 9.00
- WEIGELA floribunda** (Crimson Weigela. 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A more upright form of greater hardiness than some of the other red Weigelas. Blooms are crimson and appear in May. ----- 9.00
- WEIGELA nana variegata** (Variegated Weigela. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Light pink flowers in May and June. Planted especially for its variegated leaves which actually appear to be hand painted. Dwarf compact habit. ----- 9.00
- WEIGELA vaniceki** (Vanicek's Weigela — Cardinalflower — Newport Weigela. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Hardier and a better grower than W. Eva Rathke. Vigorous shrub with larger flowers, and more of them than any of the red blooming Weigela we know. It starts blooming heavily in mid-May and in favorable seasons bears some flowers along almost until frost. When in full bloom it is just as beautiful as any of the finest red Azaleas. We consider it one of the best shrubs we grow. ----- 10.00

YOU CAN'T GET JAPANESE BEETLES FROM US!

Everything we have on the place, including stock in pots, bands and in the field is certified by the U. S. D. A. to be free of Japanese Beetles. Ask for certificate if your's is a certified nursery.

AZALEAS

Prices are "per 100"; 50 or more 2" banded plants at the 100 rate. Minimum orders, 50 of a variety.

AZALEAS MIXED: We buy all the Azalea cuttings we root. Sometimes between the pitcher and the well something happens and a foreigner, or maybe many foreigners get in under the wrong label. Of course they bloom here and while they are in bloom we sort out these individual plants or flatfulls which are incorrectly labeled. Many times we can identify these strangers, but we make a practice of merely putting them all together under the label of "mixed". We offer them at the low price of ---- 11.00

GABLES HYBRID AZALEAS: This group contains plants of a wide range of colors; some are very dwarf; others tall and upright. We consider the Gables of the best for our area where temperatures range to and sometimes below zero.

Prices: 2" bands \$15.00 per 100.

BIG JOE. Spreading medium height. Early midseason. 2½" purplish violet. One of Joe's best.

BILLY GABLE. Low dense, bright pink.

BOND STREET. Medium spreading; midseason; 2" single; pink.



- BOUDOIR (18G)** Spreading; late midseason; single $1\frac{1}{2}$ "; violet red with darker blotch.
- CAMEO (2G)** Upright; medium height; late; full double flowers; $1\frac{1}{2}$ " shell pink.
- CAMPFIRE (F3G)**. Round spreading, low; very hardy; single hose-in-hose; $1\frac{1}{2}$ " brilliant red.
- CAROL (B8G)** Low, late midseason; single hose-in-hose; $1\frac{1}{4}$ "; violet red; very hardy.
- CAROLINE GABLE (96G)** Tall upright; hardy; late midseason; single hose-in-hose; $1\frac{1}{2}$ " red with darker blotch.
- CHEROKEE**. Low to medium height. Late with single flowers $1\frac{3}{4}$ "; striking orange red.
- CHINOOK (11G)** Tall upright; early midseason; single hose in hose $2\frac{1}{2}$ "; orange red.
- CORSAGE (16G)** Medium spreading; strong grower; single $2\frac{1}{2}$ " orchid; fragrant.
- ELIZABETH GABLE (21G)** Spreading; medium height; late; single frilled; $2\frac{1}{2}$ " red with darker blotch; very hardy.
- FLAME GABLE (C4G)** Medium height; early midseason. Flame red.
- GABLES POUKHANENSIS HYBRID (51G)** Low spreading; early midseason; very hardy; single 3"; orchid pink.
- HERBERT (47G)** Spreading; medium height; early midseason; single hose-in-hose; frilled; $1\frac{3}{4}$ " reddish violet.
- JAMES GABLE (F1G)** Tall, spreading; early midseason; single hose-in-hose; 2" red with darker blotch.
- LORNA (C8G)** Low, dense, spreading; late double hose-in-hose; $1\frac{3}{4}$ "; free growing violet red.
- LOUISE GABLE (13G)** Spreading; low dense; late; double or semidouble $2\frac{1}{4}$ "; violet red.
- MARYANN (38G)** Low, dense, spreading; midseason; semi-double; $2\frac{1}{4}$ " violet red; profuse bloomer.
- MARY FRANCES HAWKINS (C3G)** Tall, spreading; late; single; hose-in-hose; 2"; pink; hardy.
- MILDRED MAE (69G)** Tall, vigorous spreading; early mid-season; single $2\frac{3}{4}$ "; reddish violet with brown blotch.
- MONTROSE**. Medium height; spreading; early midseason; $1\frac{1}{2}$ " rose pink.
- MRS. C. C. MILLER**. Medium height, very late, bright orange-red. Quite hardy.
- OLD FAITHFUL**. Early midseason; single; $2\frac{1}{4}$ " reddish violet.
- PURPLE SPLENDOR (C1G)** Tall; upright; midseason; single hose-in-hose; frilled $1\frac{3}{4}$ " dark purple.
- ROSEBUD (B5G)** Low, spreading, dense; double rose-like blooms $1\frac{3}{4}$ ". Deep pink or violet red.
- ROSE GREELEY (D3G)** Low spreading; dense; early mid-season; single hose-in-hose; white; sweetscented.
- ROYALTY (A27G)** Low, spreading, late double; $1\frac{1}{2}$ " reddish violet.
- STEWARTONIAN (R5G)** A recent introduction by Mr. Gable. Described as one of his best reds. Dependable bloomer and one of the very finest.
- SUSAN (54G)** Spreading; medium hardy; very late; single; $2\frac{1}{4}$ " salmon pink.
- J13G**. Spreading; midseason; 2" single; hose-in-hose; terracotta shade.
- 152G**. Medium height; midseason; single deep pink.



GLENN DALE AZALEAS: Until the '54-55 winter, this group was thought by many nurserymen to consist of varieties which could be classed as dependably hardy only as far north as Baltimore and Washington. However, the winter of '54-55 sorted the sheep from the goats. Many of the Glenn Dales went through several nights of 5 to 8 degrees, and not only suffered no damage, but set full crops of blooms. Others of the Glenn Dale group did show much winter damage, but of the varieties listed below all came through in fine condition. Most of this group are especially desirable for extremely large flowers, which of course makes them very showy plants.

Prices: 2" bands \$15.00 per 100.

APHRODITE. Erect branches on low shrub; midseason; free flowering; 2" pale rose pink.

BUCCANEER. Erect, early; 2" brilliant orange-red.

GAIETY. Spreading, medium height; single; 3" rose pink; late midseason.

GLACIER. Upright; medium height; early midseason; single; 2¼"; white; very fine.

HARLEQUIN. Spreading, medium height, single 2" white flake violet. Late midseason.

NERISSA. Medium height; spreading; single; 1½"; pink with faint yellow; very fine.

TREASURE. Medium height; spreading; early midseason; single 3½" to 4½" white; better than indica alba which it resembles.

KAEMPHERI HYBRID AZALEAS: Most are tall, and hardier than the Kurumes; handsome plants, with ample blooms; and they follow each other to cover a long period of the season. Excellent growers; very little pampering required.

Prices: 2" bands \$15.00 per 100.

ALICE. Medium height; early midseason; single 2"; camellia rose with dark blotch.

BETTY. Medium height; upright; early midseason; single; 2"; red.

CARMEN. Tall, upright; early midseason; single; 2½" crimson red with brown blotch.

FEDORA. Medium height; upright; early midseason; 2" violet red.

FLAME. Medium, upright; 2"; flame red.

GRETCHEN. Medium height; upright; late midseason; single; 2" reddish violet with blotch.

MAROON. Tall, compact; midseason; single 2½" to 3"; maroon.

MRS. DOORENBOS. Medium height; upright; single 2¼"; vermillion red.

OTHELLO. Medium height; upright; early midseason; single 2"; claret red.

PURPLE KING. Tall upright; early midseason; single 1¾"; purple.

KURUME AZALEAS: America's best known and most popular group of evergreen Azaleas. Most are dwarf in habit of growth, although some few are upright. All are dense and shapely. Most bloom early or early midseason.



Prices: 2" bands \$15.00 per 100, except hinodegiri and hexe which are \$12.50 per 100.

AMOENA (Amoenum) Medium tall; spreading; dense; early midseason; single; hose-in-hose; $\frac{7}{8}$ "; violet red; quite hardy.

AMOENA SUPERBA (Amoenum) Same as above but dark purple.

BRIDESMAID. Low, compact. Single. Light salmon.

CARMINITA SPLENDENS (Amoenum) Medium height; spreading; dense; early midseason; bright red.

CORALBELLS. Low spreading; early midseason; single; hose-in-hose; $1\frac{1}{8}$ "; deep pink.

DOUBLE HINODEGIRI. Same as hinodegiri except that blooms are hose-in-hose.

ELEANOR ALLEN. Similar to Hinodegiri in growth, etc., but blooms are fine pink.

FIREFLY (Exbury hybrid) Spreading; early midseason; deep orange.

FLAME KURUME. (Proper name Benefudi) Low; early, evergreen; salmon.

HEXE. Spreading; low, dense; late midseason; hose-in-hose; $1\frac{3}{4}$ "; violet red.

HINOCRIMSON. Spreading; medium height; early midseason; $1\frac{1}{2}$ " red.

HINODEGIRI. Spreading; medium height; early midseason; single; $1\frac{1}{2}$ " red.

MARJORIE ANN. Spreading, low, dense, early midseason; semi double hose in hose; $1\frac{1}{4}$ "; carmine red.

PINK PEARL. Low compact, deep pink.

SALMON BEAUTY. Upright medium height; early midseason; single hose-in-hose; $1\frac{3}{4}$ " red.

SALMON BELLS. Low spreading; early midseason; single; hose-in-hose; $1\frac{1}{8}$ "; salmon pink.

SHERWOODI (or Sherwood Orchid). Medium height; spreading; early midseason; 2"; orchid; hardier than most in Kurume group.

SHERWOOD CERISE. Same as above, but with cerise pink blooms.

SHERWOOD RED. Same as above but with blood red blooms.

SNOW. Medium height; upright; dense; early midseason; single; hose-in-hose; excellent white.

SWEETBRIAR. Medium height; spreading; early midseason; single hose-in-hose; $1\frac{1}{2}$ "; white flushed red.

MUCRONATUM AZALEAS: Hardy along the East Coast to Long Island. Most varieties have delicate fragrance. Vigorous growing plants, with large flowers.

Prices: 2" bands \$15.00 per 100.

INDICA ALBA (or ledifolia alba) Medium to tall; spreading; early midseason; single 3"; pure white.

VUYKIANA AZALEAS: These are reported to be hybrids of a mollis variety and kaempheri. That should give them unusual hardiness. In any event, late blooming, large flowers, and good colors make these very desirable Azaleas.

Prices: 2" bands \$15.00 per 100.

ANTIQUÉ. Medium height; very double; $2\frac{3}{4}$ "; deep pink; very fine blooms three weeks after hinodegiri.

DOUBLE RED. Medium height; spreading; $2\frac{1}{2}$ "; late midseason; double red.



HELENA VUYK. Medium height; single; 2½" violet red with darker blotch.

MOZART. Medium height; 2½"; single; late midseason; violet red.

PALESTRINA. (or Wilhelmina) Medium height; single; 2¼"; white with chartreuse blotch; late midseason; very fine white

QUEEN WILHELMINA. Medium height; compact; large 3½" single blooms; late; orange red.

ROSE RED. Medium height; compact; late; 3½" single; deep rose.

SIBELIUS. Medium height; compact; late midseason; 2"; orange red with chocolate blotch.

SPECIES AZALEAS: These are natives of America and the Orient. As a whole they are very hardy. All are nursery grown from seeds and are 2 year or 3 year plants.

ARBORESCENS. (Sweet Azalea) Tall, uprite; deciduous; very late blooming; native to Penna. Flowers 2"; strong helitrope fragrance; white with pink or reddish flush-- 12.50

GHEENT HYBRIDS (from seed) Deciduous uprite, tall, bloom late. Look much like A. mollis when small. Winter hardy to 15/25 below zero. Blooms from pure white thru pink, orange to deep red, often flushed or shaded a second or even third color. Most are yellow, pink and orange. Limited quantity. ----- 15.00

KAEMPHERI HYBRIDS (from seeds). Likely of any color and form from open pollinated seeds. ----- 12.50

MOLLIS HYBRIDS. Tall uprite; deciduous; single 2½" to 3"; blooms from pure white through yellow orange, pink to red. ----- 12.50

MUCRONULATUM: Medium tall; spreading; deciduous; very hardy; Korean and Siberian native. Blooms early and freely with Forsythia; single 2", pleasing rose purple. ----- 12.50

POUKHANENSIS. (Korean Azalea). Persistent leaved, but not evergreen as Kurumes, etc. Low, spreading, early mid-season; single 2"; reddish violet. Mild fragrance; very hardy. ----- 12.50

ROSEUM. (Roseshell Azalea) Native, very hardy, deciduous Azalea blooming in late May; large bright pink fragrant flowers. ----- 12.50

SCHLIPPENBACHI. Tall; spreading; deciduous; extremely hardy; native to Northern Korea and Manchuria; early; single 2 - 4" flowers; white flushed violet. 12.50

Contract or Custom Growing

On occasion we have been accused of playing favorites by some of our good customers. Heaven forbid! When visiting nurserymen look us over they oftentimes find here some very desirable items, only to learn that said items are already sold. Most of these cases are the result of contracts or what we like to call "Custom Growing". We wish to invite more of it. For instance, we graft many Hybrid Lilacs, Blue Spruces, some types of Junipers, special types of flowering shrubs, etc. especially for orders placed well in advance. Sometimes it is necessary to first grow the understock for these special orders, and that takes time. Occasionally the customer supplies the scions (tips or shoots) because he wants certain selected strains of his own choosing. In some cases the contracts call for only a hundred or two of a variety. Others total hundreds of thousands. We have the facilities to do a job for you. The prices are reasonable. What can we produce especially for you?



SYRINGA VULGARIS HYBRIDS (Hybrid Lilacs)

We have made it our business to keep out of the Hybrid Lilac jungle, and for some very good reasons. Some firms list dozens upon dozens of varieties, many of which are so similar that even the experts can't tell them apart! Others, trying to play safe, grow only a selected few of old, better known kinds, most of which should have been discarded years ago.

Many of our good customers look upon us as a reliable source of information. When we tell you that the following list has been selected for extra large blooms or new shades, you can depend upon these statements. When we say that these varieties are "the most" we even believe it ourselves.

All are in 3" bands in half flats, which means that 12 plants of a variety are a sales unit. Prices are per 100, but a half flat (12 plants) is sold at the 100 rate. Some are in limited quantities. All are grafted on *Ligustrum ovalifolium*. Write for special list of varieties not patented. Soil requirements are pH 6.0 to 8.0.

CLARKS GIANT (Pat. #754) Buds of reddish lilac open to soft gentian blue. Single flowers of enormous individual size and usually range from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across. Clusters of flowers are unusual pyramidal form, and very large, oftentimes 12 inches or more long and 7 to 8 inches across at base. Heavy fragrance; large foliage.

1 year grafts	50.00
'62/'63 grafts	40.00

ESTHER STALEY (Pat. #768) Buds are red, opening to pure pink without purple tinge. Large single flowers. Large clusters, and many of them. Plant is vigorous grower.

1 year grafts	50.00
'62/'63 grafts	40.00

FANTASY (Propagation rights reserved) A new introduction with double flowers of a unique combination of colors opening to mauve pink. Good foliage, and excellent grower.

'62/'63 grafts	40.00
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PURPLE GEM (Propagation rights reserved) Large single flowers of rich, ruddy purple on long stems. Excellent grower and one of the finest purples.

'62/'63 grafts	40.00
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PURPLE HEART (Pat. #832) Purplish black buds opening to very large single deep purple flowers, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Large clusters, and heavy fragrance.

1 year grafts	50.00
'62/'63 grafts	40.00

SPLENDOR (Pat. #837) Dark ruddy buds opening to purplish blue. Medium to large double flowers in clusters of good size. Blooms midseason to late over unusually long period. New growth is of unusual bronzy blue.

1 year grafts	50.00
'62/'63 grafts	40.00

SPRING DAWN (Propagation rights reserved) New. Single rose pink flowers of outstanding quality. Excellent grower and heavy flowering plant.

'62/'63 grafts	40.00
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SUNSET (Pat. #937) Striking late double that is unusual in several respects. Buds are deep mauve carmine; fully double flowers with many long "Petals" over an inch wide; comes nearer to real "double red" than any lilac we have seen.

1 year grafts	50.00
'62/'63 grafts	40.00

SWEETHEART (Pat. #1128) A most desirable variety because of the striking and unique color contrast between the buds and open flowers. Buds are deep ruddy mauve. Open flowers are medium to large, double, and the palest possible lavender. Clusters are of medium size. Midseason

1 year grafts	50.00
'62/'63 grafts	40.00

Write for list of "small lots" which offers non patent varieties.



Liners in Clay Pots

Prices are "per 100"; 11 - 4" pots make a flatfull, and you'll do us a favor if you order in units of 11: 100 rates apply to 11, or multiples of 11. 20 - 3" pots make a flatfull and 100 rates apply to 20 or multiples of 20; not less than "flatfulls" are sold. Pots go with the plants.

ACER ginnala (Amur Maple. 20') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Small tree with comparatively small leaves and extremely hardy. Winged fruit conspicuous because of its scarlet color. A good small tree for specimen or screening.
3" pots. ----- 25.00
4" pots. ----- 40.00

EXOCHORDA giraldi wilsoni (Wilson's Pearlbush. 15') pH 6.0 to 7.5. The most floriferous of the Pearlbushes with the largest flowers. Vigorous grower and no doubt the best of the Pearlbushes. Grafts in 3" pots. ----- 40.00

JUNIPERUS scopulorum 'Gray Gleam' (Pat. No. 848) (A hybrid Colorado Juniper. 15') pH 5.5 to 7.0. The scopulorum Junipers are a very hardy family, native to the more rugged and mountainous sections of the midwest. 'Grey Gleam' is a selection of Colorado Juniper.

It is outstanding because of its unusual steel gray foliage. Compact, cone shaped; it is highly ornamental. It might be mentioned that the scopulorum Junipers do not like summers with high humidity, and are not satisfactory along sea or lake shores, but are of the best for mountainous and Plain State planting. These are one years grafts ----- 3" pots ----- 100.00

JUNIPERUS scopulorm 'Platinum' (Pat. No. 1070) (Platinum Juniper. 15') pH 5.5 to 7.0. New. Introduced by Willis Nurseries of Ottawa, Kans. The brilliant 'silvery-blue color is retained the year 'round'. It grows fairly rapidly, but because the foliage is so dense very little shearing is required to make it compact and symmetrical. Especially adapted to the Mountain States, the Great Plains and Southwest. Shape is upright, pyramidal. One year grafts. 3 "pots ----- 100.00

KALMIA angustifolia (Sheeplaurel. 3') pH 4.5 to 6.0. Very hardy dwarf plant with rosy-red to crimson flowers in loose clusters. Like much more moisture than K. latifolia. Will tolerate even wet conditions. 3" pots. ----- 35.00

LABURNUM vossi or watereri (Long cluster Goldenchain. 25') pH 5.5 to 6.5. Small tree of comparatively rapid growth. Clover shaped leaves. Long drooping racemes of fragrant, deep yellow flowers, suggestive of yellow Wisteria borne on a tree. 3" pots. ----- 85.00

MAGNOLIAS.

Dr. Merrill. A new one. Hybrid of Stellata and Kobus. Very large white flowers. 3" pots ----- 35.00

Grace McDade. Blooms almost twice the size of soulangeana. Almost white with deeper pink at base of petals. Very fine. 3" pots ----- 35.00

soulangeana (Saucer Magnolia. 15 to 18') pH 5.0 to 7.0. Huge pink flowers in great numbers in May before leaves appear. The most popular and best known, but blooms so early that we usually lose the flowers here. In spite of that fact it is still our most popular local Magnolia. 3" pots. ----- 35.00
4" pots. ----- 50.00



MAGNOLIAS (continued)

soulangiana alexandrina (Alexander Saucer Magnolia. 15 to 18') pH 5.0 to 7.0. One of the best growers of the Chinese Magnolias. Blooms are darker in color and somewhat later to appear. 3" pots. ----- 35.00
4" pots. ----- 50.00

soulangiana nigra (Purple Magnolia. 15 to 18') pH 5.0 to 7.0. Dark purple outside white inside of flowers in early June. This one is always satisfactory with us, because it misses our last freeze. 3" pots. ----- 35.00
4" pots. ----- 50.00

stellata (Star Magnolia. 8 to 10') pH 5.0 to 7.0. Fragrant semi-double star shaped white flowers in mid-April before leaves. One of the higher priced Magnolias. 3" pots. ----- 35.00
4" pots ----- 50.00

stellata rubra. Dark pink form of stellata. 3" pots. ---- 35.00

waterlily (8 to 10') pH 5.0 to 7.0. A hybrid of M. stellata and M. soulangiana. Blooms mid-May with large many petaled flowers. New and distinct. 3" pots. 35.00
4" pots ----- 50.00

PHELLODENDRON amurense (Amur Corktree. 25-30') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Hardy in Zone 3. Corkey barked tree of tropical appearance. Rapid growing and stands city conditions. Glossy foliage. 3" pots ----- 25.00
4" pots ----- 35.00

TSUGA canadensis (Canadian Hemlock. 90') pH 5.0 to 6.5. Hardy from Nova Scotia to Minnesota. Tree grows very large if left untrimmed, but can be kept 3 to 4' tall for many years if so desired. One of the most popular landscape evergreens. 3" pots ----- 18.00

PYRACANTHA angustifolia 'Gnome' - Patent

Pending. Discovered in Newport, Michigan some 8 or 10 years ago. A spreading form of unusual hardiness with large orange to red berries in quantity. It rarely gets over 30 to 36" tall and covers an average of 6 to 8 ft. A new and desirable shrub which you, as a nurseryman should plant in a container, simply because all Pyracantha are difficult to transplant. Offered for the first time by us last season. Most firethorns grow too tall for present-day low roofed homes. Here is one with all of the desirable qualities of P. lalandi, but instead of becoming 8 or 10 ft. tall, it is a low spreading form. Excellent as a foundation plant, or for specimen or massing. It's new and good.

3" pots ----- 60.00



NEW



NEW

AUGUSTINE ASCENDING ELMS

We are licensed by the Augustine Ascending Elm Associates, Inc. of 932 E. 50th Street, Chicago 15, Illinois to propagate and offer liners of this rugged and highly desirable tree. Sturdy, rapid growing, columnar tree. One of the very finest as a street tree, for Parks, Schools, cemeteries, etc. where tall growing trees are desirable. Columnar, uprite habit, with strong upright branches.

3" pot grafts (units of 20) 15 to 24"

20 or 40 @ \$1.75 ea.

60, 80 or 100 @ \$1.50 ea.

120 to 300 @ \$1.25 ea.



GINKGO biloba 'Autumn Gold' (A new male "Maidenhairtree". Height ?) pH 5.5 to 7.5. Ginkgo biloba is one of the most attractive street, park, or yard trees. It has a most interesting and romantic history. Because of the foul-smelling seed pods borne by the female trees of this species, it has been used in a very limited way. 'Autumn Gold' a new cultivar selected by the Saratoga Horticultural Foundation is a male tree, which of course, does not bear fruits. It grows faster than most Ginkgos, is winter hardy in the



GINKGO BILOBA 'AUTUMN GOLD'

(*Trade Mark Registered* ®)

**Introduction of Saratoga Horticultural Foundation
Saratoga, California**

north, has good green, attractive foliage in summer, and one of the brightest golden fall colorings. The parent tree is now about 25 years old, 39 feet tall, with a crown diameter of approximately 20 feet and a trunk approximately 12" in diameter. Propagating rights are reserved by Saratoga Horticultural Foundation and we are exclusive propagators of this cultivar in the states we cover.

Grafts in 3" pots. ----- 60.00



DELIVERY (Time and Place)

Unless you pick it up here, your shipment is put right in your lap. Our trucks take it to your door. Cozy, isn't it?

Hundreds of letters yearly from our precious customers tell us how snugly this service fits in with their operation. If you can spare a few moments we would like to make a few brief and modest remarks about this thaumaturgic delivery service and its consequences.

The distaff portions of our family (plural because of daughters) have always contended that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach. With a gentle nod of acquiescence to them, and with no intention of setting up a cause celebre for marital contention, we would like to toss out the thought that we think it's just as easy to tap the bloodstream through the pocketbook. This delivery service of ours saves you a lot of money. The low, low, rates range from about $1/3$ to $1/5$ of present day Express rates. Common carrier transportation today is expensive. And almost every time you turn your head you get notice of still another increase. Our delivery rates are actually lower, in many instances, than they were some several years ago.

Next to high transportation charges, high packing charges always burn our donkey. Some outfits have a rule of thumb and just charge a percentage of the bill. Others take a flying guess at it. It's mighty vexing to buy some stock and be billed a certain packing charge; then later order out a duplicate shipment and be billed two or three times as much for packing charges as compared to the first shipment.

It oftentimes bugs us, when talking to someone who has bought from a competitor, to learn that when he talks of the prices he paid, he fails to include these important costs. Combined, they can amount to 25% or even more. That's important money.

When you buy from us, there are no packing charges, and no flats or pots to return. Take a new flat, spray it with a nitrogen fertilizer weekly for a year, or put acid peat in it for a year or two. Said flat has had it! It just doesn't have the vitality to go thru the same routine agin. It will hold together for the delivery, and might last for a shorttime bedding plant crop or even two, but we can rarely use them a second time. So the flats go with the plants and there are no deposits and/or obligation on your part to return them.

When you order plants which we grow in clay pots for one reason or another, the pots go with the plants. The combined cost of labor for tapping out the plants and the paper shipping pots, is more than the cost of the clay pots. So again, the pots go with the plants. Deliveries start when it can be reasonably expected that frosts and freezes are over. An assorted truckload is sure to contain some of either Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Hollies or Magnolias, all of which are



carried in greenhouses for one reason or another. If the load were to freeze in transit, or the stock freeze in our customer's hands, there would be a lot of bad language and losses for one or both. So we start south in late April or early May, and work north with the weather. But the plants are growing in their bands or pots, and thus are just that much larger and stronger. Rates are based on flatfulls and a flatful is either of the following:

50 - 2" bands
24 - 3" bands
12 - 4" bands
20 - 3" pots
11 - 4" pots

Remember, we deliver right to your door. The rates shown are only samples. To list rates to all points in the states we cover would use our whole catalog and give us no space for prices of the stock we offer.

Following are rates per flat.

Minimum charge is \$3.00 for a stop. How to figure minimum rate; Suppose your nursery is at Plattsburg, N.Y. The A rate is 86¢ per flat. For delivery of three flats the delivery charge is \$3.00. Four flats \$3.44 and not \$6.44. Rates A is from minimum to and including 19 flats. Rate B applies to 20 to 99 flats. Rate C 100 to 269 flats, and rate D is for a full (small) van load of 270 or more flats.

CONNECTICUT:	A	B	C	D
Bridgeport	.75	.67	.50	.34
Danielson	.83	.74	.55	.37
Hartford	.79	.70	.53	.35
New London	.79	.70	.53	.35
Putnam	.83	.74	.55	.37
Torrington	.75	.67	.50	.34
Waterbury	.75	.67	.50	.34

DELAWARE	A	B	C	D
Dover	.53	.47	.35	.24
Milford	.59	.52	.39	.26
Selbyville	.59	.52	.39	.26
Wilmington	.53	.47	.35	.24

ILLINOIS:	A	B	C	D
Bellville	1.05	.93	.70	.47
Bloomington	1.01	.90	.68	.45
Cairo	1.09	.97	.73	.49
Centralia	1.05	.93	.70	.47
Chicago	1.01	.90	.68	.45
Freeport	1.09	.97	.73	.49
Jacksonville	1.09	.97	.73	.49
Joliet	1.05	.93	.70	.47
Lincoln	1.05	.93	.70	.47
Mount Vernon	1.05	.93	.70	.47
Paris	.98	.87	.65	.44
Peoria	1.05	.93	.70	.47
Rock Island	1.09	.97	.73	.49
Springfield	1.05	.93	.70	.47

INDIANA:	A	B	C	D
Bedford	.98	.87	.65	.44
Connersville	.90	.80	.60	.40



INDIANA: (Continued)

	A	B	C	D
Evansville	1.01	.90	.68	.45
Elkhart	.90	.80	.60	.40
Indianapolis	.90	.80	.60	.40
Lafayette	.94	.83	.63	.42
Muncie	.90	.80	.60	.40
New Albany	.94	.83	.63	.42
South Bend	.98	.87	.65	.44
Terra Haute	.98	.87	.65	.44
Valparaiso	1.01	.90	.68	.45
Vincennes	1.01	.90	.68	.45

IOWA:

Davenport	1.09	.97	.73	.49
Des Moines	1.24	1.10	.82	.55
Sioux City	1.39	1.23	.92	.62

KENTUCKY:

	A	B	C	D
Ashland	.79	.70	.53	.35
Covington	.83	.74	.55	.37
Frankfort	.86	.77	.58	.39
Louisville	.94	.83	.63	.42
Brandenburg	.98	.87	.65	.44
Henderson	1.01	.90	.68	.45
Hopkinsville	1.05	.93	.70	.47
Paducah	1.09	.97	.73	.49
Mayfield	1.13	1.00	.75	.50

MAINE:

Bangor	1.01	.90	.68	.45
Brunswick	.90	.80	.60	.40
Presque Isle	1.13	1.00	.75	.50
Sanford	.86	.77	.58	.39
Waterville	.94	.83	.63	.42

MARYLAND:

Annapolis	.48	.42	.32	.21
Baltimore	.42	.37	.28	.19
Cambridge	.48	.42	.32	.21
Cumberland	.42	.37	.28	.19
Frederick	.36	.32	.24	.16
Salisbury	.59	.52	.39	.26

MASSACHUSETTS:

Boston	.83	.74	.55	.37
Fall River	.83	.74	.55	.37
Great Barrington	.75	.67	.50	.34
Newburyport	.86	.77	.58	.39
Northampton	.79	.70	.53	.35
Plymouth	.86	.77	.58	.39
Rockland	.83	.74	.55	.37
Springfield	.79	.70	.53	.35
Worcester	.83	.74	.55	.37

MICHIGAN:

Adrian	.90	.80	.60	.40
Ann Arbor	.90	.80	.60	.40
Bay City	.94	.83	.63	.42
Cadillac	1.01	.90	.68	.45
Cheboygan	1.05	.93	.70	.47
Detroit	.90	.80	.60	.40
Flint	.94	.83	.63	.42
Lansing	.90	.80	.60	.40
Muskegon	.98	.87	.65	.44

NEW HAMSHIRE:

Berlin	.94	.83	.63	.42
Franklin	.86	.77	.58	.39
Keene	.79	.70	.53	.35
Lebanon	.83	.74	.55	.37
Manchester	.83	.74	.55	.37
Rochester	.86	.77	.58	.39

**NEW JERSEY:**

Camden	.53	.47	.35	.24
Elizabeth	.64	.57	.43	.29
Newton	.70	.62	.47	.31
Ocean City	.64	.57	.43	.29
Trenton	.64	.57	.43	.29

NEW YORK:

Albany	.75	.67	.50	.34
Babylon	.64	.57	.43	.29
Binghampton	.70	.62	.47	.31
Buffalo	.70	.62	.47	.31
Elmira	.64	.57	.43	.29
New York City	.64	.57	.43	.29
Ogdensburg	.83	.74	.55	.37
Plattsburg	.86	.77	.58	.39
Poughkeepsie	.75	.67	.50	.34
Rochester	.70	.62	.47	.31
Utica	.75	.67	.50	.34

OHIO:

Ashtabula	.75	.67	.50	.34
Cincinnati	.83	.74	.55	.37
Cleveland	.75	.67	.50	.34
Columbus	.75	.67	.50	.34
Dayton	.83	.74	.55	.37
Defiance	.90	.80	.60	.40
East Liverpool	.64	.57	.43	.29
Mansfield	.79	.70	.53	.35
Portsmouth	.79	.70	.53	.35
Sandusky	.79	.70	.53	.35
Springfield	.83	.74	.55	.37
Toledo	.86	.77	.58	.39
Wooster	.70	.62	.47	.31

PENNSYLVANIA:

Bradford	.64	.57	.43	.29
Carbondale	.64	.57	.43	.29
Easton	.53	.47	.35	.24
Johnstown	.48	.42	.32	.21
Lock Haven	.59	.52	.39	.26
Philadelphia	.53	.47	.35	.24
Punxsutawney	.48	.42	.32	.21
Sharon	.75	.67	.50	.34
Washington	.64	.57	.43	.29
Williamsport	.59	.52	.39	.26

RHODE ISLAND:

Any Point	.83	.74	.55	.37
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VIRGINIA:

Alexandria	.42	.37	.28	.19
Bristol	.79	.70	.53	.35
Petersburg	.53	.47	.35	.24
Roanoke	.59	.52	.39	.26
Suffolk	.64	.57	.43	.29
Winchester	.39	.35	.26	.18

WEST VIRGINIA:

Charleston	.75	.67	.50	.34
Clarksburg	.59	.62	.39	.31
Huntington	.79	.70	.53	.35
Martinsburg	.39	.35	.26	.18
Morgantown	.53	.47	.35	.24
Parkersburg	.70	.62	.47	.31
Princeton	.70	.62	.47	.31
Wheeling	.64	.57	.43	.28



PATENT NOTICE

Several items in this list are patented. In each case in the descriptive matter, the U. S. Patent number is cited. The prices shown include the royalty, and no further charges will be assessed. In no case does the patent holder of any of these items require you to sell at any specified wholesale or retail minimum prices. You set your own selling prices.

You are not permitted, however to propagate any of these patented items, either from cuttings, grafts, or otherwise for either your own use or for sale. It is only under this condition that these patented items are sold.

Because of differences in growing conditions, grading, etc., from nursery to nursery, we have always felt that established or required prices on patented shrubs or evergreens, either wholesale or retail, mean little or nothing. It is easy to overgrade or undergrade, and thus defeat the purpose of established prices.

So, in getting agreements from the various patent holders to require that our quoted prices for the liners shall include all of their royalties, and to forget your selling price angle, we believe we have overcome the major objections to patented plants.

Special Lists

Around a place like this there are always small lots, too small to mention in our regular catalog. Or maybe it's some odd ball that has a special affinity for a character who is making a collection, or who wants to grow something different. This year, we hope to issue a new "Special List" every couple of weeks. If you'd like your name entered on the roll to receive these new "Special Lists" as they roll off the duplicator, so state, and you will get a copy each time we can spare the moments necessary to compile said information. "Overs" from growing contracts; varieties we have only in very limited quantities; varieties for which we can find only limited propagating stock; etc. etc. go to make up these "Special Lists". May we enter your name on this roster? Tell us.

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APPALACHIAN NURSERIES

WAYNESBORO, PENNA.

